The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,891—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th August, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	350	220	80	Without food.
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	140	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
—— to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

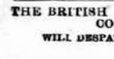
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BRANKSOME HALL	2160	700	R. Dunn	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jos. Shaw	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

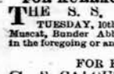
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
or
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3305	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	2272	486	„ 28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN		1235	263	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	434	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2980	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(c) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) ZAMBESI	4511	370	A. Symons	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	454	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	2661	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4423	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3143	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(.) POONAH	3139	550	O. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	13th August
SIAM	2626	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above at noon on the 5th August, 1880 :—

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

DEPOT OF READY MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, AND DRESS SUITS. Overcoats and Dressing Gowns. Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs of the best fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns. FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. LATEST FASHIONS. EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES. An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits. Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Monsoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
NO. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; AND EAST STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. LUDHA ESRAM & CO., POONA.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,

Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are the (formerly known as "BELMORAL HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c., are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NOTICES.

ORDERS are REGISTERED at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, No. 6, Hummum Street, for RAW or BOILED LINSEED OIL, manufactured at their Factory in Oomrawutee.

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 7th July 1880.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE REMITTER of an Inland Money Order may ATTACH to the FORM of APPLICATION a POST CARD which will be DELIVERED to the PAYEE with the MONEY ORDER. The Remitter should write on the appropriate side of the Post Card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 26th July 1880.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universals satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold 1 gallon ..... Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ..... „ 24
Ditto 3 „ ..... „ 32
Ditto 4 „ ..... „ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHT PER CENT DEBENTURES in this Company will be ISSUED IMMEDIATELY from the Head Office in London, and APPLICATIONS for same should be SENT IN and MONIES on account PAID to the ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

Forms of applications for Debentures, also Prospectuses, are obtainable from the Indian Branch Office, General Ice Factory Company, Limited, Eldon Road, Bombay, by applying to the ACCOUNTANT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price. Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts are extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 133rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHAMBER will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p. m., when the business of which notice has been given to Members, will be brought forward.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE EQUIPMENTS AND SHOES, COUNTRY.

OFFERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY at 1 p. m., on the 4th instant. Further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, a desirable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, near Anstey Lodge. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ANOTHER desirable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, near the seashore. Rent only Rs. 60, including taxes. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill lower road, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on the seashore, now in the occupation of G. B. Stacey, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort, House Agent.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,
Direct from the Garden.

Ansfield mixture ..... per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed ..... „ As. 10

Address, stating Railway Station,
ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.

N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

NOW READY,
THE SECOND EDITION.
Revised and enlarged, of
A TREATISE,
ON HINDU LAW AND USAGE,
BY JOHN D. MAYNE,
Cash Rs. 18; Postage, As. 8

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
KALBADEVIR ROAD, BOMBAY.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

IT produces without Brushing, a beautiful and Permanent waterproof Polish upon Boots and Shoes.

Cash Annas 12 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for slaughter under Schedule No. 1, BEEF and MUTTON under Schedule No. 2, COAL under Schedule No. 3, and HIRED DRAUGHT BULLOCKS under Schedule No. 4, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1881, except for Coal, which will be for the year 1881-82.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Aden on 1st September, 1880, at 11 a. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Commissary General,
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1880.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and in the MATTER of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Association, whose claims have been allowed by the Court, that a NINTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the balances, now remaining due to them in respect of their allowed claims, will be PAID to them by cheque, upon application to the Official Liquidator of the said Association at his Office, No. 2, Horaby Row, Bombay, on or after THURSDAY, the 5th day of August instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1880.

SMITH AND FRERE,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die before hand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus].

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 „ „ about EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 „ „ about TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 „ „ about TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 „ „ about FORTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA.
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, cash 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES,
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.
AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Trade Mark on { WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., GLASGOW, SARACEN FOUNDRY. } every Casting.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

PIPES and gutters, for rain-water, soil, stoves, building cornices, ventilation, &c.
TERMINALS, roof plates, crosses, bannerets, weather-vanes, belfries, turrets, &c.
RAILING, gates, cresting, tomb-rails, balusters, spiral staircases, panels, &c.
COLUMNS, brackets, dormer windows, cupolas and dome light frames, &c.
VERANDAHS, conservatories, shop fronts, band stands, railway platforms, &c.
LAMP pillars, standards, brackets, pendants, and lanterns, drinking fountains, &c.
SCHOOL fittings, desk, bench, table, and chair standards, sign letters, &c.
BATHS, water-troughs, pumps, sinks, public wash-hand and wash-foot ranges, &c.
SANITARY appliances, urinals, water closets, ordure closets, ash-bins, &c.

ILLUSTRATED catalogue price list and estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Dark Cambric Costumes, from	Rs. 15 to 25	Long Sealskin Jackets, from	Rs. 75 to 4
Navy Serge do. do.	„ 25 to 40	Do. Astrakan do. do.	„ 35 to 4
Thick Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 50	Warm Ulsters do. do.	„ 15 to 2
Warm Home-spun do. do.	„ 20 to 45	Rain-coats do. do.	„ 14 to 1
Guernsey quilted do. do.	„ 25 to 60	Algerine Gache Pontifera	„ 12 to 1
Norfolk travelling with extra Jacket	„ 45 to 75	Flemish Linen Dust Coats	„ 8 to 1
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel	„ 18 to 28	Dark Cambric Petticoats	„ 5 to 1
Warm Oxford Jackets, from	„ 15 to 30	Warm Petticoats	„ 8 to 2

Complete Outfits for Ladies and Children, ready for wear.

Flannel in different Colors.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Ribbons.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies' Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Rezais [Indian Quilts].
Rug's Sirapes.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in Cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Pens.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

NOTE ADDRESS :

RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
AUGUST 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several or the lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CARTER'S SEEDS.

AS AGENTS TO CARTER & Co. we have JUST RECEIVED a large SUPPLY of their new Season's SEEDS in hermitically sealed fancy tin boxes. These are specially prepared to our Order, and are unquestionably far superior to any hitherto imported in this market, containing as they do standard varieties of highest excellence which will grow in any part of India. They are sold as under—

Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.
Flower Seeds, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and 15.

Garden Tools in great Variety and of superior Manufacture are always kept in stock.

Our Illustrated Cat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE Home markets being closed for holidays on Saturday and to-day, there will be no business telegrams in until the day after to-morrow, and we can only repeat our last quotations.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday is again of a favourable character. The Cash Balance shows an increase of 12 lakhs compared with last week arising from a considerable increase in deposits, as the trade demand has been also larger than it was last week by 11 lacs. The figures are as follows :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc.	Rs.	9,96,300
Do Branches.....	Inc.	„	22,166
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	8,33,023
Government Securities	Dec.	„	3,59,500
Loans on security of Govt. Paper	Dec.	„	9,35,018
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	1,55,480
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Dec.	„	3,47,108
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	15,27,227

EXCHANGE.—The market to-day opened steady at Saturday's rates and closes nominally at 1-32d. per Rupee advance, but only a trifling business has been reported. Quotations are as follows, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 9-32d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic	...	1s. 8¼d.	„
„ 3 month's sight.	1s.	8 13-32d.	„
Credits 3 month's sight.	1s.	8 17-32d.	„
Documents 3 „	...	1s. 8 9-16d.	„
Francs 3 „	...	2·16¼.	„

On Calcutta rates are now quoted at Rs. 100¼ for demand drafts, and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much doing in Government Securities, but the market has been steady at Rs. 96 for Foors and Rs. 104 5-16 for Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There is a good demand for Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip, but little attention is being paid to other descriptions. The value of Alliance Mill shares has advanced to Rs. 1,900 and Dhurrumeeys are up to Rs. 390 again. But with these exceptions there is little change to report. Jewraz Balloo, Mazagons, New Great Eastern, and Bombay United are all Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON.—With the exception of a further advance in the value of Compta owing to the demand for this description from the Mills, no change whatever has taken place. There is practically nothing doing for export and not very much enquiry for local consumption. We quote :—

Good Comra.....	Rs.	200	per candy.
F. F. Do	„	203	„
G. F. Dhollerah	„	196	„
G. F. Coompta	„	198	„

LINSEED.—There is a moderate demand for Export and the market has a hardening tendency at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is not much wanted at Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 3¼ per candy for Good White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—Although tonnage for Liverpool is offering both for ready and forward loading at 20s. per ton, there are very few takers, and with the small amount of cargo now offering, it seems probable that a still further decline will be established. Continental rates are nominally unchanged at 30s. per ton (Freight paid here at par) for both the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

IMPORTS.—The markets for Piece Goods and Yarns continue quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	2,500	500	500	5 p. ct	695
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chartd Bk. L. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	80,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking.....	40,000	250	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	670
Prare Land	7,500	150	150	10s	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35xd
Fort Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	15	205

* F. T. Bond.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	12 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12t	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	340
Ballarry	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	440
New Indian Press	1,000	250	370	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	16	42
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	80	1860
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	18	300
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,010
Fort Press Co	180	8,500	8,500	50	1,750
French Press Co.....	350	500	all	50	455
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	8s	435
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	75	500
Shahi & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,400	750	12	1,220
Samson Press Co.....	30	500	500	25	275
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	654

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	81
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	520
Alliance Spinning.....	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,900
Bhowanggur Mills	200	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	940
Central India S. W. & W. Co.....	2,500	500	500	60	700
Coorla Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	675
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	390
Empress S. and W. Co...	1,500	500	all	...	500
Golam Sabadspinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	...	575
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co...	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	940
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Khalingee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	820
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,390
Moncokjee Petit	2,000	1,000	all	50	1,275
Mazagon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	155
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,160
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	40	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	645
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	227
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Shahpore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	905
Victoria Mills.....	851	1,000	1,000	50½	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21f-3-9	5 p. ct.	312
Do New 420 shares...	..	£20	13c-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	6f-7-3	do	7½
Ditto ...	..	£20	2l-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New 215 Shares...	..	£15	13c-5-15	do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	695
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10p.ct	{ A 135 B 121
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Surotyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Lending and Shipping Co.	500	500	500	36	290
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	965
Treacher & Co	3,00	500	all	75	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Comparative Statement of Bank of Bombay with the statement

	July 24, Rs.	July 31. Rs.
...Government	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
...Government	22,00,000	22,00,000
... Office	31,51,970	31,48,220
...ches	10,42,074	10,65,140
...	2,03,29,097	2,16,52,120
...	9,736	2,824
...drawn...	3,03,208	4,47,327
	3,76,27,015	3,95,32,611
Assets.		
...Securities.....	51,93,215	48,33,715
...on Security of Government, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,25,236	11,25,979
...Security of &c.	51,30,178	60,65,196
...Accounts, overdrawn.....	5,749	1,222
...ounted	1,06,10,740	1,07,65,520
	3,016	2,989
...look ..... Rs. 5,44,320		
...t applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,320	3,29,320
Balances with Correspondents.....	13,13,490	9,66,382
...h and Currency Notes.....	1,99,15,042	1,54,42,269
	3,76,27,015	3,95,32,611

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Lawrence Delop, 1,655 tons, Captain S Groves, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE barque John N. Gamewell, 534 tons, Captain G. B. Vever, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE barque Tursens, 816 tons, Nacods, will sail to-day for Calcutta with an original cargo from Muscat to be carried in the same bottom.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mr. Richardson and 33 deck passengers.

THE barque Edward Gabrielle, 279 tons, Captain L. Lechaux, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Mauritius (14th July), with a cargo of 4,002 bags sugar, 284 casks molasses, 15 casks rum, 16 packages syrup, and 317 cocoanuts. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain T. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Prideaux and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. W. Murray, and two ayahs, Mr. Gorman, Mr. F. Hallain, and four deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, 2,156 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Galle, with China Mail and the following passengers :—From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs Cameron and infant, and six deck. From Singapore.—Mr. Anthoney. From Yokohama.—Mr. Touruchi. She brought the following cargo.—From Shanghai.—134 packages tea, 6 boxes gold, and 2 boxes specie. From Foochow.—446 packages tea. From Hongkong.—62 cases glass bangles, 634 cases cinnamon, 12 packages merchandise, 2 cases white copper, 25 cases vermillion, 82 cases piece goods, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case fans, 2 cases brass leaves, 1 case scales, 17 cases paper, 433 packages silk, 61 cases tea, and 1 case cigars. From Galle.—1 box pearls. From Singapore.—9 packages silk, 1 package specie, 1 package ivory, 9 cases mace, and 25 packages merchandise. From Penang.—4 packages mangoostan. From Calcutta.—3,660 bags rice, 245 cases tea, 2 cases cigars, 107 bales cotton, 15 packages merchendise, 362 bags gunnies, 5 cases arrowroot, 1 case piece goods, 53 packages paper, 5 cases glassware, 2 cases tobacco, 1 package pipla, and 2 bales twist.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Edward Gabrielle ...	Lechaux	Mauritius, July 14.
2	Macedonia (s).....	Martin	Glasgow, July 3.
	Deccan (s)	Andrews	Calcutta, July 20.
	Lombardy (s)	Hector	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Lamperts	Jones	London.
	Mistley Hall	Killer	Calcutta.
	Cuba	Leeram	Calcutta.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Lawrance Delop, Graves, to Havre.
Barque J. N. Gamwell, Wever, to London.
Barque Tursena, Nacoda, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Prince Oscar, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
28 Arabia (s)..... Morris ..... Moulmein, July 20.
29 Columbian (s) ..... Baldwin ..... Jeddah, July 2.
City of Vienna ..... Steven ..... Glasgow, May 5.
Duncan Coupland ..... Boag ..... Liverpool, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

July 28.—Steamer Curlew and a Steamer (showed S. H. P. N. Ship Devereon.
July 29.—Ships Dunselaw. Ghazeepore and Janet Cowan.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Mrs Kelshly, Col and Mrs Benge, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Barrett and child, Mr and Mrs Fraser, Mrs Bennett and infant, Miss Cooke, Mr Mitchell and friend.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Duncan Coupland—20th July, St. Marnock in Last, 1-12 S, Long 83-15 E, 85 days out 24th July, Pendragon in Lat 13-14 N, Long 84 E, 90 days out 29th June, City of Dublin in Lat 39 S, Long 34 E, for Melbourne 10th June, Banque Marlborough in Last 26 S, Long 25 W, for Capetown, 57 days out, Sydney Ggage in Last 29 S, Long 32 W, for Madras, 39 days out.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—46 bales printing paper Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana—50 drums linseed oil Abdoolhoosen Tyebjee, 9 bales paper hanging Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Khiva s—4 cases cochineal Terpal Cums, 50 kegs steel H B Sleeman and Co, 85 cases brass sheets Haig Sahor and Co, 1 hogshead whisky Green and Jarvis, 8 cases hock The Bombay Club.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat Killick, Nixon and Co, 1,920 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 602¼ cwts myrabolams Allimamed Hasoum, 2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 80 bales hemp Dewjee Veesur, 250 cwts coir yarn Nanjee Govindjee, 4,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—1,446 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mendi s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cornstadt—150 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—151 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sothna.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson, B and D—Vasoonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soondarjee—Hore, C and B—Part heard.
436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjiwan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

63-77—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Govindrao Rameknnder.
75-77—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Govindrao alias Baguba Balwant—in person.
197-77—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Nowrojee Dorabjee.
164-77—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Davidas Khoosaldass—Balkrishna and B.
191-80—H W Payne—Bhanjee Gopal vs Currumsey Dhunjee—C Tyabjee.
192-80—In person—Dodabhoy Bomanjee vs John Collett.
249-80—Janardhen and H—Munchabai vs Prembai and others.

LONG CAUSES.

256-80—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookrai Khetsidass and others vs Balmookun Goolabrai and another.
699-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass and Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne—Part heard.
428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S & W Co—Crawford and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

273-80—Pestonjee, K—Dossal Lalljee vs Khanshree Rustom Khanjee &c.
302-80—Balkrishna and B.
321-80—H W Payne—Hurnath Roopjee and others vs Sorabjee Byramjee Colah and another.
322-80—Tobin and R—the London B and M Bank vs Mowjee Megjee.

LONG CAUSES.

675-79—Tyabjee and B—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M—Part heard.
46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.
90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy and others vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 31.

Vibart, Major, R A, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Vibart, Major, R A, on leave, to England.
AUGUST 2.
Dawson, Col, R A, on leave, to Poona.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 31.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L A S Porter, 2nd Asst Secy to Govt, N W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months.
Mr R H Macleod, Asst Magte and Collr, Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.
Mr W R Burkitt, Offg Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.
Mr J A Marcel, Joint Magte, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months and twenty days.
Mr C W Mellor, Magte and Collr, Bijnor, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.
Major T J Quin, Cant Magte, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months.
Mr T R Wyer, Offg Joint Magte, Azamgarh, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Azamgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr. W R Burkitt, or until further orders.
Mr J P Hewett, Asst Magte, and Collr, to officiate as Jt Magte, 2nd grade.
Mr E Stack, Asst Magte and Collr, to officiate as Jt Magte, 1st grade.
Mr T W Holderness, Offg Jt Magte, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magte, 2nd grade.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S P Bond, in medical charge of Orai (Jalaun), three months' privilege leave.
Asst-Surgn Nrependra Chandra Mukerji, Sudder Dispensary, Orai (Jalaun), to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. S P Bond, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Wilson, Asst Engr, on special duty in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N-W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months from the 1st August.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Bligh, Dist Engr, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Lucknow Provincial Divn, in addition to his other duties, vice Mr C J Sheridan, proceeding on leave.
Mr W J Greer, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Exe Engr Agra Canal, during the absence on leave of Mr M King.
Three months' furlough has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to Mr J O Lawder, Asst Engr, in extension of that notified in Irrigation Branch No 378S, dated 17th Feb, 1880.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

The following memorandum is published for information :—
Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 30th July 1880.—Corporal Moss, 2-17th Regiment, employed as Drill Instructor to the Bombay Volunteers, is remanded to his Regiment at his own request.—By orders, A G SPENCER, Captain and Officiating Asst Adjt Genl of the Army.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting. And Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PURVIS—July 31st, at Grant Road, Bombay, George William, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Purvis, aged 4½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—July 13th, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of Mr. G. G. C. Davis, of a son.
GRAHAM—July 26th, at Tukvar, the wife of Captain George Graham late H. M. 33rd Regt., of a daughter.

DEATH.

JACKSON—July 16th, at Dharmsala, Mr. William Henry Jackson.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1880.

No further light has been thrown on the disaster at Khushki Nakhund. The Government of India, it is almost certain, could clear up by a word the painful doubts which the impolitic reticence observed have cast not only upon the capacity of our generals, but the conduct of the troops. No one believes that General Primrose learned the name of every officer who came into Kandahar, and the name also of every officer whom they had seen fall in the route or escape wounded or unwounded, and yet had failed to get any idea of how the disaster had arisen, and if he was informed of what had happend he would, as a matter of course, have communicated the all important news to General Phayre for the information of Government. It has never been stated in so many words that the Government does not know how the Brigade came to be defeated. We must attribute the present state of anxiety prevailing amongst the public, as to the circumstances under which this disaster occurred, to the unwise reluctance to let the whole truth be known at once. Upon a point of secondary importance a word may be said. According to a telegram we publish this morning, great indignation is felt at Simla "at the conduct of General Primrose in telegraphing to Bombay that General Burrows's Brigade had been annihilated when he had nothing to go upon but the wild testimony of fugitive sowars." The indignation is here misplaced. It was not the Bombay Government which gave publicity to the statement that the Brigade had been annihilated, and we doubt whether General Primrose telegraphed that statement to Bombay at all. If we are not misinformed the sensational announcement about the "annihilation" of the Brigade was made by Lord Hartington upon the receipt of a telegram from Lord Ripon stating that General Burrows's force had been "destroyed." The exact word used by the General at Kandahar to General Phayre in the first instance we have not heard; possibly it was as nearly equivalent to "destruction," as the latter term was to Lord Hartington's "annihilation." As we now know the Brigade has not experienced either annihilation or destruction, though no doubt it was on some day still undetermined very decisively defeated and badly cut up.

THE London papers of the 5th and 7th of last month are not exactly the places where one would expect to find much light on the causes which may have led to the disaster at Khushki Nakhund, and the peril in which that disaster has involved the slender garrison at Kandahar. Yet, if we are not mistaken, there is much in the Calcutta telegram which appeared in the London *Times* of the 5th ultimo which the enquiry on which we must soon enter will show to have had a chief rank among the causes of that disaster. That enquiry, so far as it may concern individuals, we have neither the means nor the wish to anticipate. But it may not be without its use if we ask if there was anything in the precedent facts as known, or knowable, in London three weeks ago, which history will recognize as intimately connected with the disaster. We have no doubt that we can do this, as we feel we ought to do it, without saying a single word which can be twisted into an endeavour to fix the blame on this person or on that for what, we know not whether to hope or fear, may yet turn out to have been a calamity which human skill and human forethought could not have averted.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is a person who has long been recognised as in intimate relations with men in high places. We should not be entitled in fairness to make those who so evidently inspire him responsible for any particular statement he may make in the discharge of his chief duty as a correspondent—the transmission to his employers of facts of interest and importance. But the facts in his weekly telegrams from India have for a long time occupied much the same relation to the rest of his letters as our friend Falstaff's ha'penny worth of bread to his intolerable quantity of sack. And there is nothing unfair in recognising in the theories so laboriously constructed on such foundations as may be available, and the dogmas preached—by cable—from Sunday to Sunday, the hand of some one behind the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. To us in India his facts are of little or no importance; but his theories have for a long time furnished valuable evidence of the spirit existing, and till Lord Ripon's arrival, reigning at head-quarters. Now, what do we find in the telegram of the 4th of last month? Ayub Khan's march from Herat is reported in four lines; and then follows a paragraph of speculation to which we ask the attention of our readers. "It is doubtful whether Ayub Khan will risk a battle; should he do so, there can be no doubt as to the result, and just as little doubt that his complete defeat will go far to remove one of the elements of uncertainty in the existing Afghan situation. Everything is reported to be quiet in the Kandahar district." Is it possible to contemplate this paragraph in the light of what has happened without a shudder? On the supposition—which we believe to be a sound one—that it is an accurate reflection of a spirit which is prevalent among those who are charged with the direction of affairs, would the Greek of old have gone any further in his search into the causes of this disaster? Would he not piously have acquiesced in the judgment of the gods which could not but have avenged presumption like this? It is not much the fashion now, however, to believe in Providence, least of all in a vindictive Providence. But it is easy to give the old-world doctrine, of the insolent security of mortals drawing down the judgment of heaven, a dress which will recommend it to a scientific age. This overweening confidence in our own strength, coupled as it is with an unwise depreciation of the strength of our foe, and a pagan—may we not rather say a Christian—disbelief in the presence of any other factor, has proved over and over again of late years, in English annals, absolutely fatal to all sound procedure in war. Napoleon was a man who might perhaps have been forgiven if on the eve of Austerlitz or Jena he had spoken of the risk before him as the writer of this telegram does. But Napoleon, as the memoirs of Prince Metternich have recently furnished many fresh examples, had one phrase only for a campaign he had not as yet concluded, a battle he had not yet won. He believed in his star; but he believed also in the 'fortune of war.' What he could do in the way of making victory certain he did. But never till the fatal day of Leipsic did Napoleon join battle without making as careful arrangements for a possible reverse as for the steps that were to follow the victory he hoped for.

We again disclaim any desire to say or suggest who it is that has blundered here. But when enquiry comes to be made, we do not, and can not, doubt that it will be found that it was the spirit seen in this telegram which led the responsible officers to view Ayub Khan's setting forth with the languid indifference of contempt; to arrange that he should be opposed, if opposed he was to be away from Kandahar, *after* he had got his guns across the Helmund; to put confidence in a soldiery which had given no guarantees of its loyalty to us or our Wali, and was even then planning desertion; to meet Ayub with a force which he was able to overcome, but which was much smaller than could have been arrayed against him; and to believe that "everything was quiet at Kandahar," because it was so eminently desirable that everything *should* be quiet at Kandahar.

So much for the *Times* of the 4th July. Turning over the file we find three days later a report of an important discussion in the House of Commons on the system of appointment to the higher ranks in the army. The motion, which was Mr. Trevelyan's, had reference mainly to the anomalous and absurd principles which give the rank of general officer in the British army altogether irrespective of such considerations as the officer's fitness for the work; and give it so profusely that we have six times as many general officers as we could possibly employ, if they were all, as it is admitted they are not all, efficient. Time, we are often told, works wonders. But when we contemplate the marvellous arrangement by which Time is, as far as the English army is concerned, turned into a self-working, and self-regulating colonel—and general—making machines, we ask ourselves if ever Time, since he unfurled his wings, has had a more curious job to do.

But Mr. Trevelyan's speech may be described as a vigorous onslaught on all the absurd principles of promotion to important posts than that of selection by merit, and more especially on the principle of promotion by seniority; and on the absurdity of using or rather abusing promotion for the purpose of rewarding long service. We have long been of opinion that some such onslaught is sorely needed in India. The motives which lead Government to cling to the seniority principle are obvious, and in some measure respectable. We are all familiar with the platitudes about the heart-burning that is avoided, and the simplicity of a scheme by which every officer gets his chance. But all such reasonings rest on what is seen to be a fallacy as soon as it is stated—namely, that positions of trust and emolument exist for the sake of the services and may properly be used as rewards or pensions. Now we are not going to attack collectively or individually the appointments to command in the Bombay force at present in the Kandahar districts. But we know enough of the conflicting considerations which are always taken into account to say with perfect confidence that the consideration as to who could conduct the intended operations with the greatest efficiency and success was—we do not for one moment say, not present to the minds of those responsible for the appointments—but we do say, and that without any hesitation, that it was only one of several considerations. Yet would it be easy, we ask, to make out that any other consideration whatever ought to have been listened to for a moment?

CONFLICTING rumours still continue to reach us regarding Russo-Chinese affairs. A few days ago it was reported that hostilities between these two Powers had been averted; yesterday it was rumoured that 20,000 Chinese troops are expected at Chuguchak; and it seems probable enough that the rumour has some truth in it. Chuguchak is an important district-town, about 220 miles to the north of Kuldja as the crow flies, and close to the Russian frontier. It is an important strategical position. The Chinese having an army of such a strength at this place can advance along the flanks of the Tarbagatai mountains to Ourdjarsky, and thence along the metalled road leading to Sergiopol. Here they would be able to accomplish two things: they could effectually prevent Russian reinforcements reaching General Kaufmann from Semipalatinsk; and they could advance on Kuldja from the north along the road that goes from Sergiopol right up to that place. The Chinese, if the rumours received are well founded, have ideas of warfare on a grand scale. We heard of 30,000 men in Kashgaria; of 6,000 labourers being impressed to repair roads; and now of 20,000 troops at Chuguchak. Should the differences between Russia and China result in open hostilities we may anticipate a conflict in which the forces engaged will number a hundred thousand on each side.

NEWS from General Skobeleff received at St. Petersburg reports that after some days' reconnaissance, he had taken the offensive against the Tekke Turkomans, and after several attacks from the enemy and hard fighting, he had gained ground. The Government has resolved to reinforce him. We may well understand that the fighting was severe, as General Skobeleff had probably but few troops with him. He was most likely on his way from Bami to Geok Teppe, and finding the road stopped by the tribes, considered it his best plan, if he was not to be arrested in his march, to attack them and endeavour to drive them off even with his small reconnoitring party. Geok Teppe is a fortress not far from Bami, being in the desert a little to the north of the Attock road. It is a post of strategical importance, and no doubt General Skobeleff will permanently occupy it

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JULY 22.

WE are now rapidly approaching the time of our departure, for it is understood that the middle of the coming month will see the majority, if not all, of the troops on their way down towards India. The last act of the Kabul drama has to be played, and the curtain falls with the announcement that Abdul Rahman is king. All is to end happily, and the new Amir, though not chosen of the people, will be speedily left to hold his own as best he may. The Turkestan Sirdar has safely crossed the Hindu Kush and arrived at the town of Charikar in Northern Kohistan. According to the accounts given by several inhabitants of Kabul who, a short time ago, proceeded to Charikar to offer their congratulations and assurances of support to the Sirdar, the troops brought from Turkestan do not number, at the outside, more than two thousand, and Abdul Rahman will have to add very considerably to his forces before he advances to Kab

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

AYUB KHAN'S POSITION. GENERAL PHAYRE'S ADVANCE.

(FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

No further intelligence from Kandahar has been received, but country reports state that Ayub Khan did not advance after the action with General Burrows, and that Ayub had suffered severely. General Phayre has caused the head of the Kojuck Pass to be occupied with a sufficient force to guard against tribal interference. Most active preparations are being prosecuted for General Phayre's advance with a powerful force.

OPINIONS AT SIMLA ON THE LATE DISASTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Great indignation is felt at the conduct of General Primrose in telegraphing to Bombay that General Burrows' brigade had been annihilated when he had nothing to go upon but wild testimony of fugitive sowars. This feeling is not mitigated by the reflection that he must primarily be held responsible for the military mismanagement which has culminated in the recent reverses. He had ten or twelve thousand men under his orders from the Helmund to Jacobabad, and some six or seven thousand under his hand, which he might have gathered together to repel Ayub's advance. But instead of doing this he sent forward a weak brigade to meet the first rush of enemy in full strength, thus courting defeat in detail.

THE NEW AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

Mr. Lepel Griffin had an interview with the new Amir on Saturday. It is said Abdul Rahman is prepossessing in appearance and in bearing excellent. Mr. Griffin's staff and the officers of the escort were presented to the Amir, who had provided refreshments for all. None of the Amir's troops could be seen, but they were said to be posted just beyond a neighbouring hill.

THE GARRISON AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

Anxiety is felt concerning the safety of the small garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. If General Primrose is really shut up in Kandahar, it is possible that Ayub's forces might sweep on towards Ghazni and overwhelm the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison on the way. But, on the other hand, the garrison is about 600 strong, including two companies of the 66th Regiment and some European artillery, all well-furnished with ammunition, and being posted in a fort of great natural strength, may well be able to hold out against any attack an Asiatic army would be capable of delivering.

LATEST FROM GENERAL PHAYRE.

(FROM THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 3, 1-56 A.M.

A telegram received from General Phayre gives a report sent by a messenger from Colonel St. John, dated 29th July, of his arrival at Kandahar with General Burrows and General Nuttall. The action was fought on the 27th and lasted from 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Following list is given of killed and missing:—

Estimated loss 66th Regt. 400; Grenadiers 350; Artillery 40; Sappers 21; Cavalry 60,

Officers Killed or Missing.

Captain Heath, Brigade Major; Major Blackwood; Lieuts. E. G. Osborne and H. Maclane, Royal Artillery; Lieut. T. R. Henn, Royal Engineers; Colonel J. Galbraith, Captains W. H. McMath, E. S. Garratt, F. J. Callen, Roberts, E. M. Rayner, Lieut. A. Honeywood, H. J. O, Barr, R. T. Chute, 66th Regiment; Lieut. W. Owen, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut L. N. W. Hinde, and Lieut. C. G. Whitby, Grenadiers; Capt. H. F. Smith, Lieut. D. Cole, and Lieut. W. N. Justice, Jacob's Rifles.

Wounded.—Lieut. N. P. Fowell, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieut, H. Lynch, and Surg. Major A. F. Preston, 66th Regt.; Colonel H. S. Anderson and Captain J. Graut, 1st Grenadiers; Major J. S. Iredell, Jacob's Rifles.

Provisions and ammunition are plentiful in Kandahar.

THE TROOPS FOR THE FRONT AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 3.

The troops at Kurrachee are not to proceed to the front save the D Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

A detachment of the 15th Regiment were ready to start for Kandahar last evening, but at the last moment they were stopped by orders from the Government of India.

A rest camp has been formed at Sukkur for one European and one native regiment and the 63, the 5-8 Mule Battery via Lahore. The Royal Artillery, 15th Hussars, &c. will follow in succession.

Supersession by Bengal troops felt here.

A EUROPEAN FOUND DEAD IN A TRAIN.

Mr. Patrick Moore, superintending engineer cotton presses at Kurrachee, was found dead in the train at Shikarpur while returning from Jacobabad.

THE RAILWAY "FRACAS" CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 2.

In the Railway *fracas* case Rs. 25 were given to Mr. Kaye as compensation; secondly, for causing annoyance on the journey Rs. 25 were given to the Company as compensation; and thirdly, for obstructing railway servants Rs. 1,000 fine. Of this defendant paid Rs. 800, and was granted till to-day to pay the remainder.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, AUG. 2.

Lord W. Beresford gave evidence all to-day. To-morrow counsel for both sides will address the Court, which promises to deliver judgment next Monday. The case will probably be appealed to the High Court, whichever way the verdict be given.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

INDISPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from slight congestion of the lungs, accompanied with fever. He was absent from a Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

3 p. m.

Mr. Gladstone has somewhat improved, but the fever continues.

SIR BARTLE FRERE RECALLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Sir Bartle Frere has been recalled.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 1.

The Russian press is again pointing out that the participation of Russia in the settlement of Afghanistan is inevitable.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

It is stated that the Russian authorities have decided to reinforce General Skobeleff.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

BERLIN, AUG. 1.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prince Milan of Servia and Prince Charles of Roumania, will meet the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Ischl.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION TO GREECE ABANDONED.

PARIS, AUG. 1.

The French Government have abandoned the contemplated purpose of sending a military mission to Greece.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, AUG. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Sidonian left Suez at 11 a.m. on 2nd inst. for Bombay.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 2, 4-50 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Ava from China arrived.

THE s.s. Pera, with the mails, passengers, and specie from the Kashgar left Suez at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, so we shall have next week's mails probably about Thursday.

THE French Government have authorised provisionally the acceptance of Indian rupees as legal tender at Mayotte and at Nossibe.

WE learn from a Madras paper that the Wynaad Planters' memorial to Government for the construction of a line of railway from Beypore to Mysore, to which we referred the other day, has received the cordial support of Government, as both the Chief Commissioner and the Consulting Engineer for Railways consider the line would yield a fair revenue and would tap the forest resources of Mysore.

THE work of the Public Works Department, which was formerly done by Sir Andrew Clark, the *Englishman* says, is now divided amongst three members of Council, Sir E. B. Johnson takes the Military Works Department, whilst Messrs. Gibbs and Aitchison superintend the remainder. We should like to know what experience these two last-named gentlemen have had of engineering.

AN outbreak of cholera in Her Majesty's 2-22nd Regiment at Allahabad is reported. Up to Saturday, twenty-four cases had occurred, of which fifteen, including Sargeon Noad, proved fatal. Two hundred and fifteen men, under the command of Captain Stuart, were sent away to Sheorajpore on Saturday, and three hundred more men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Glass, were to follow on Sunday.

MILITARY critics in England, it appears, predicted a misfortune to General Burrows' force. The military correspondent of the *Englishman* wrote on the 9th July:—"The bold movement of supporting Shere Ali with only one brigade, in his advance to meet the attack of Ayub Khan, meets with considerable adverse criticism in military circles. Men say that one brigade advancing to the Helmund is likely to be involved in any disaster which may happen to the Kandahari troops."

THOSE troublesome people the Nagas do not appear to have been quietened down by the recent expedition. Hints are already being thrown out that further operations against them may be necessary next cold weather. The following extract from a private letter is published in the *Englishman*:—I have lately heard from my neighbour, whose garden is situated on the road to the Naga Hills station, that the officers he has seen coming from there all talk as if there would be another row with the Nagas this cold weather. They (the Nagas) are very sulky, and are even heard to express that the "Sahib shooting season begins in November," just as at home one speaks of partridge shooting beginning in September. As you suffered so much in Cachar and as the Nagas may raid again, I think it but right to let you know what is thought about the state of matters in the hills at present. The Nagas won't do anything till their harvest is gathered, which is about October or the beginning of November. I shall let you know any more news I may learn about them. Do your managers in Cachar hear anything of them? M. intends applying for a guard as soon as there is the certainty of a war taking place.

THE courageous conduct of Captain Clements, of the s.s. Kalifa, during the attack made on her by the Arab pirates on the 8th ultimo, is well described by a correspondent writing from Bussora to the *Bombay Samachar*. When almost the whole of the crew and passengers concealed themselves in various parts of the vessel, and the man at the helm also retreated, the captain fearlessly faced the attack and planted himself at the helm. If he had not done so, the ship would have become a total wreck, as she was just then passing through a dangerous and unsafe part of the river Euphrates. The captain is reported to have shown much presence of mind. He steered the vessel for some time lying on his back in order to prevent his person being exposed to fire of the pirates. He received two bullets in one of his hands, which at last made him insensible, and in this state he was carried from his post to his cabin by the chief mate.

THE efforts to improve the British Burmah Police force have not borne any very satisfactory fruit so far. During 1879 the number of policemen was increased, and the pay of the lower grades was raised with a view to securing a better class of men. But the report on the Police administration of the province for the year shows that the proportion of dismissals was even higher than in the previous twelve months, and the departmental punishments continued very numerous. It does not appear that the fault lies with the lower grades only, as we read that "the proportion of officers punished was still much higher than that of men." There is no lack of police work in the province, to judge from the statistics contained in the report just to hand. During 1879, there were 99 murders investigated. The motive in the majority of cases was plunder, and the next most prolific exciting cause was jealousy. Of attempted murder there were 18 cases, and of culpable homicide 15. Dacoities found work for the Police in 25 instances; robberies in 103; housebreaking (evidently a favourite form of crime with the Burmese) 586; cattle thefts (another much affected pastime) 741; and "ordinary thefts" 7,920. And a point repeatedly insisted on is that "detection was not good."

IMPROVEMENTS in the matter of cultivation are being gradually introduced amongst the native farmers. In a recent report on the Work of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, Mr. Wright, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, states that the superior results of "ploughing" in the European method to "grubbing" with the native implement have been proved beyond a fear of question. Numbers of applications for, as well as inquiries about, the "Kaiser" plough (an implement used on the Cawnpore Farm) are received by the department, and its use is extending gradually over the whole province. The farmers, too, are showing their desire to take advantage of other improvements which various kinds of agricultural machinery in common use in Europe would afford them. For instance, applications for winnowers are often made to Mr. Wright's department, and threshing machines, also, are inquired about, but the cost of the latter is too great to allow of the department as yet taking any steps towards their introduction.

THE *Uncovenanted Civil Service Advocate* thus comments on a recent appointment in the Madras High Court:—As far as we can see, the only link between Mr. Sutherland Orr and the Deputy Registrarship into which he has been thrust is his double connection as articled-clerk and nephew to Mr. Barclay, the Government Solicitor. He is, we are told, a young man of about two years standing as an articled-clerk and about twenty-three years of age; and though he may be the son of a Major-General and the nephew of a Companion of the Order of the Bath, he is, to all intents and purposes under consideration, as insignificant a character as "the young man by the name of Guppy" who was always thrusting himself where he was not wanted.

ACCORDING to the Chinese native papers, a typhoon which raged along the southern coast of China on the 1st July caused much more damage than the storm of 1874. At Canton the typhoon came on the heels of a great inundation, and thousands of houses and junks are said to have been destroyed. Over 10,000 people are alleged to have been drowned or killed, and a countless number wounded. The typhoon raged along both banks of the river.

REGARDING recent serious floods in China, the *Celestial Empire* of the 6th July writes:—Details continue to come to hand showing the calamitous nature of the visitation which has fallen upon the unfortunate people who inhabit the valley of the Sai-kiang, the great river which flows through the southern provinces and debouches in the neighbourhood of Canton. In the beginning of the present month, owing to the rains which had fallen almost incessantly for two months previously, the river—which is reckoned the third in point of size in China—began to overflow its banks, and the breach once made, the inundation of the surrounding country became general, an immense tract of country being covered and whole villages swept away. Several districts on each side of the river have been completely laid under water. Fat-shan, Lan Hoi, San Shui, Fwa Hui, and Ku Yu, once populous and thriving agricultural sections, now form, it is reported, the basin of a vast inland sea, the crops which a while since covered them having been swept away by the waters. Nor is this the worst feature of the calamity. Thousands have lost their lives, in one district alone no fewer than 5,000 people being drowned in one day.

IT will be recollected that the Russian Government despatched the steamer A. E. Nordenskjold to the assistance of the Vega expedition, but that the vessel went ashore at Nemoro on the coast of Yesso, a few days before the discoverers of the north-east passage sailed triumphantly into Yokohama harbour. The task of getting the A. E. Nordenskjold from her perilous position was entrusted to Mr. Jan de Boer, who, after several attempts which were frustrated owing to the inclemency of the weather, has at last succeeded in his undertaking, and the rescued craft is now in safety at Yokosuka, undergoing the necessary repairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Lombardy, Commander G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour last night at 12 o'clock with the English Mails of the 16th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Bess and 2 children	Bandmaster Lartu
Asst Paymaster Whitfield	M. Martinez
Mr J R Bell	Mr C. Archer.

FROM VENICE.

Mrs C Boscok and child	Mr J S Calder
Mr H C Radford	Mr T Hindmarsh.
Mr C Nissen	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F R Hogg	Col Waterfield
Mr P Cook	Mr T W Muir
Mr W H Comyn	Capt Murray
Mr E A Hobson	Mr S MacTavish.
Major W H Becket	

FROM ADEN.

Capt Doyne	Mr E Allen.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 16TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Collective Note of the European Powers on the subject of the Greco-Turkish frontier has been presented to the Porte, which, however, shows no signs of yielding.

The general prospect of affairs in the Balkan peninsula is extremely threatening.

Hostilities have already begun between the Montenegrins and Albanians.

A military and popular *fête* in commemoration of the founding of the Republic was celebrated with immense success in Paris on July 14.

The French Senate has passed, by a large majority, the amended Amnesty Bill, excluding only about seventeen persons convicted of assassination or incendiarism.

In addition to this, the President, M. Grévy, has granted entire remission of punishment to all condemned for having taken part in the insurrectionary events of 1870-1 and subsequently.

The Queen reviewed the troops from Aldershot in Windsor Park on July 14.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Marlborough House, at which the Queen was present, on July 13.

The chief business in the House of Commons during the past week has been the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which has given rise to many warm and prolonged discussions, and which is still in committee.

In the House of Commons last night Lord Hartington said that, although it might be necessary to invite this country to bear a portion of the cost of the Afghan war, the Indian finances were not in an unsatisfactory condition.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club, July 10, was presided over by Earl Spencer, and among the speakers on the occasion were M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, M. de Lesseps, and Mr. Baxter, M.P.

A General Order has been issued, conveying to the Volunteers of Great Britain the Queen's congratulations on the completion of the twenty-first year of the existence of the force.

Her Majesty has also caused her expression of gratification at the success of the review at Windsor on July 14, to be conveyed to the troops.

A dreadful colliery explosion was reported yesterday, July 15, from the Risca Colliery, near Newport, Monmouthshire. It is believed that about 120 men and boys have perished.

The cricket-match between Harrow and Eton Schools was concluded on July 10, Harrow winning by 95 runs.

An objection against Bend Or, the winner of the last Epsom Derby, was yesterday lodged on the ground of misdescription, which is not alleged to be intentional.

A new gas main at Bilston exploded, July 13, in two places, causing great damage to property and some injuries to several persons.

Heavy thunderstorms have prevailed in different parts of England during the week, doing much damage and causing the loss of several lives.

OBITUARY.—Col. H. Z. Darrah, Ben. Ret.; Maj. Gen. T. Raikes, C.B.; Lieut. Col. W. C. Newhouse; Tom Taylor; Canon Miller.

COLONEL GORDON'S VISIT TO CHINA.

COLONEL GORDON passed through Hongkong on the 9th July, on his way to Peking. The *China Mail* remarks on his visit:—It seems now to be pretty well established that Colonel Gordon not only goes North with a desire to strengthen the peace party at Peking, but that all hopes of his taking service with China are at an end. This is important, and will doubtless have considerable effect with those of the leading officials who are disposed to take a reasonable view of the situation. Li Hung Chang, who is presumably the strongest friend of peace, is certain to place great faith in the advice tendered by a man like Gordon, coming from his old comrade, as the advice must now do, in as impartial a spirit as it is conceivable it could be. Indeed, it is more than probable that, in view of the possibility that Li has very difficult and delicate rôle to play in opposing hostilities with Russia, the great Viceroy of Chihli has induced Gordon to visit him with the especial object of influencing the somewhat rabid war party. The conqueror of Kashgar, Tso Tsung T'ang, is doubtless burning with the desire to maintain or rather to recover the advantages which took years and much treasure to gain. But the real question of peace or war will be settled at Peking; and so far as our information at present extends, the conviction is beginning to force itself forward that peace will be the decision arrived at. What part Sir Thomas Wade and Colonel Gordon may actually take in the settlement of that momentous question may never become known; but unless something in the complicated machinery of Court politics in Peking arises to thwart the wishes of those who most intelligently study the welfare of the Empire, a peaceful solution of the present difficulties may be with some confidence looked for.

A Shanghai paper congratulates the Chinese Government on having been able to again secure the services of so brilliant a soldier as Colonel Gordon, and subsequently remarks:—"Everything seems to be drifting in the direction of war, and it is much to be feared that it will not be averted, though it is earnestly to be hoped that it may be even yet."

A China paper announces that there has lately been considerable activity at the Arsenal at Nanking in the manufacture of cannon and torpedoes, and that the troops stationed there are being constantly drilled. There are between 25 and 30 camps in the vicinity of the city, each containing from 500 to 1,000 men. The ammunition manufactured locally does not, however, appear very formidable. The paragraph quoted above continues:—Two or three weeks ago it was attempted to sink an old junk by means of torpedoes. Three would not go off at all, and although the fourth exploded, the junk was not sunk. The results of these experiments have, it is stated, somewhat discouraged the Arsenal authorities.

This is the way Reuter's announcement of the defeat of the Russians by Chinese in Kashgar was received at Shanghai. "Reuter, unfortunately, (we quote the *Celestial Empire*) is not always to be believed, and sometimes he takes, in his spare time, even to contradicting his own intelligence. It would not have been amiss if he had first of all telegraphed that war had been declared, that being a necessary preliminary to actual hostilities. As he has not done so, and as it is highly improbable that anything would be done until Colonel Gordon arrived, and Chinese military preparations are in a more forward state, we may safely conclude that the startling intelligence he transmits is somewhat premature or, at any rate, resolvable into events of much less importance than his telegram would imply."

We are officially informed that news received from Yarkund through Mr. Elias, British Joint Commissioner at Leh, states that no information has been received there of any collision between the Russians and Chinese.

MIXED MARRIAGES AND THE JESUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me through your paper to inform your correspondent, "A Lover of Justice," that the subject matter of his letter being of a spiritual nature, it would be proper for him to have recourse to spiritual lawyers, who are the true dispensers of God's mysteries and sacraments, instead of blaming them or passing comments on matters which he does not comprehend. I would, however, venture to explain it to him that *mixed marriages* are considered prejudicial to the *sanctification* of the lawful companionship and generally injurious to the advancement of their children to Christian perfection. His Lordship the Bishop must have tried his best to dissuade the parties from such an engagement. However, I think it is fair to suppose that, had the parties concerned properly explained their circumstances to him instead of taking a step in a wrong direction, his Lordship might have consented to their union, provided they submitted, as is usually the case in such marriages, to certain rules for the welfare of their life and salvation.

Your correspondent sees no other step but to follow *Judas*; I would advise in such a juncture to follow the example of the *Prodigal Son*.

Bombay, July 29. J. M.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A Lover of Justice" draws attention in your correspondence columns of the 28th instant to an act of intolerance by the Jesuit Fathers of Bombay. A girl of the Roman Catholic faith was engaged to be married to a Protestant, an engine-driver, I believe, on one of the railways. The Roman Catholic Bishop and the priests did all they knew to prevent the marriage, both by persuasion and threats of the awful consequences that would infallibly ensue, here and hereafter; but the girl and her relatives were not to be convinced. They appear to have desired the marriage as ardently as the two lovers and earnestly entreated the Bishop and priests to allow of its being solemnised according to the Roman Catholic faith, but the Jesuits were inflexible. The marriage was therefore solemnised in a Protestant church, and, consequently, as your correspondent says, all parties concerned have been solemnly and publicly anathematized from the pulpits of the Roman Catholic churches in Bombay. All Catholic priests have been forbidden to hear their confessions, forgive their sins, baptize their children, or bury their dead. They have been, in fact, solemnly excommunicated, as our Hindu friends would say, "turned out of caste," for the crime of allowing one of their family to marry a heretic. Your correspondent plaintively asks, "can you or anybody advise as to what these poor tyrannised people should do?" and he "sees but one step; and that is, to ignore the Bishop's authority and accept the Protestant faith." Another "step" would be for the now, I hope, happy bridegroom to embrace the faith of his wife by which things would be made pleasant for all parties, a "step" which, I am surprised, did not occur to your correspondent; but I should rather recommend them to treat the excommunication with the contempt and indifference which it merits, as it would now-a-days be treated by ninety-nine per cent. of intelligent Roman Catholics, and to continue in the religions to which they severally belong.

This incident, however, is of some importance, at the present moment, as showing the intolerable nature of the acts of oppression, of which the Jesuits are capable; the abuse of power which has brought about their recent expulsion from France; and the difficulty they experience in finding a refuge in any Catholic country. This is the forty-third expulsion the Jesuits have had to undergo since the formation of their order. They were expelled from Saragossa in 1555, from Valtoline in 1566, from Vienna in 1570, Avignon 1570, Antwerp 1578, Segovia 1578, Portugal 1578, England 1579, England 1581, England 1586, Japan 1587, Hungary 1588, Transylvania 1588, Bordeaux 1589, France 1594, Holland 1596, Tournon 1597, Bearn 1597, England 1601, England 1604, Dantzic 1606, Thorn 1606, Venice 1612, Japan 1613, Bohemia 1618, Moravia 1619, Naples 1622, Netherlands 1622, China 1622, India 1622, Malta 1634, Russia 1676, Savoy 1729, Spain 1759, Portugal 1767, the two Sicilies 1768, Duchy of Parma 1768, Malta 1768, Rome 1773, from the whole of Christianity 1773, Russia 1823, France 1880. So that the pain of expulsion will be considerably lessened by the fact of their being "used to it," as custom is said to alleviate the pain which eels would otherwise feel in undergoing the process of skinning. Great Britain, which expelled them in 1579, 1581, 1586, 1601, and 1604, is now the only country in Europe willing to receive them. The Government of Belgium has formally declared that it will not receive them. Germany is expelling the German Jesuits; Switzerland, the Swiss priests; Italy is selling ecclesiastical property, even that which has been the gift of foreigners; and Spain has proclaimed its resolution not to receive them. There is then only one country in Europe, says the *Monitœur*, "which has not declared, either officially or by the voice of the Press, that it will not receive the proscribed Jesuits; a Protestant and monarchial country, England. They can go there. They can establish themselves in the Channel Islands, at Malta, and the Island of Cyprus." Besides the novitiate now being established for them in Jersey, a similar establishment is being opened in Scotland, Lord Bute and other wealthy Roman Catholics contributing largely to the expense.

Referring to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Vatican, the French journalist John Lemoinne, writes:—It is the most Catholic country in Europe which finds itself compelled to this separation, by the secret and underhand war waged against it by the court of the Vatican as well as by the open warfare of the Belgian bishops. There, as everywhere, the struggle has been on the capital and fundamental question of public instruction. It is well-known with what fury the Belgian clergy opposed the laws which deprived them of the monopoly of primary schools which they had enjoyed for the last forty years. What we will simply call the secularisation of the schools, not to use a barbarous word, had been the object of the anathemas of the bishops. Not only did they interdict the lay schools, but the families of the children who attended them were excommunicated. The Belgian Government innocently demanded the intervention of the supreme head of the Catholic Church, and had received from His Holiness an expression, in reply, of the most conciliatory intentions. It was believed that Leo XIII., the former Nuncio at Brussells, who had been on the most intimate and friendly terms with King Leopold, would be glad to mend some of the windows which his predecessor Pius IX. had broken. Officially and diplomatically, the Pope seemed to blame the Belgian bishops and to exhort them to moderation; the Government, on its part, resisted the wishes of the liberal majority because it thought it could rely on the assurances of the Pope. The bishops, however, continued their hostility, affirming that they were covered by a higher authority, and that they knew what they were about. And so it turned out; indiscretions have been committed, and revelations made which have shown that the Pope, whilst pretending to disavow the conduct of the bishops, was all the while expressing his approbation of it by private instructions communicated to the bishops in letters intended to be kept profoundly secret. It was not till these dark proceedings were brought to light that the Belgian Government discovered that it was being humbugged by the court of Rome, and resorted to the extreme step of breaking off diplomatic relations."

The portion of the French Press which takes up the cause of the Jesuits, solely as a party question, compares this forty-third expulsion of the order to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and terms it a retrograde step in civilization of five centuries. To my mind it resembles rather the suppression of the Templars in the beginning of the 14th century (1312), an association very similar to that of the Society of Jesus. A bull of Pope Clement V. was addressed to all Christian countries ordering the suppression of the society, but France appears to have been the only country in which the measure was carried out by putting them to a cruel death; fifty-nine of them were publicly burnt alive in Paris, the Grand Master of the Order, and Guy, the brother of the Dauphin of Auvergne, as a favour conceded to their high rank, being burnt to death on a separate pile. For centuries after this holocaust of the Templars, priests publicly offered up human beings as burnt offerings to the Almighty. It would be well if those horrors could be forgotten, but when one of the leading journals of France terms the gentle expulsion of an order which has been expelled over and over again from every civilised country of Europe, a "retrograde movement of several centuries," it is allowable to recall to mind the mode of expulsion that has been practised by the priests. Their power of oppression has been greatly reduced, and the recent act of intolerance referred to by your correspondent of excommunicating a whole family because a member of it chose to exercise her free will by marrying a heretic, shows how necessary it is that they should be deprived of it altogether.

Bombay, July 28. PATERFAMILIAS.

WE owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed to their patients *Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs*, and inflammation of the mucous membranes, *nose, pharynx*, and *bronchus* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* [Austria].

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS ON GENERAL BURROWS' DEFEAT.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*.—Two weeks ago, as we have said above, General Burrows was posted at Kushki Nakhud, quietly awaiting the course of events, and he did not know whether Ayub's forces were within forty miles of him, or whether, according to a report prevalent in camp, the sirdar had "turned tail!" It is almost incredible, yet there seems no reason to doubt that the general was utterly ignorant as to the locality and numbers of the invaders who had come all the way from Herat for his overthrow. Two things have distinguished the British Army—the valour of its men always; and in nine cases out of ten, the strange infatuation of its leaders. * * * Ayub, however, will deserve our gratitude if he succeeds in impressing the government—the English cabinet especially—with the real significance of the position in southern Afghanistan. The question is, are we, or are we not, to seize the present opportunity of taking such steps as shall secure once and for all our supremacy over the whole of the country from Pishin to the north-eastern borders of Persia. This is one of two ways of settling the Afghan question. The other way has been given up, and Kabul will be left in possession of Abdul Rahman—or any cut-throat bold enough to usurp his place, and strong enough to hold it. But this will matter little or nothing, *if we turn our position in Kandahar to full account.* The government will be forgiven if it does, effectually, in the one place, what it has recoiled from doing in the other.

THE *Indian Daily News*.—Our surmise that treachery had a large hand in bringing about the disaster at Khuski Nakhund is correct. Wali Shere Ali's cavalry leavened, no doubt, by the sixty pretended deserters from Ayub Khan's army, deserted, it would appear, on the eve of a battle, rather than during its progress. Following up the deserters, General Burrows seems to have come upon Ayub Khan's army in a strong position, defended by 38 guns, which were more formidable from the way they were used than from their numbers. Opposed to these batteries, Brigadier Burrows had three guns, E.B., R H.A., and the 6 six-pounders taken from the Wali's mutinous forces on July 14th opposed to a strong infantry and an overpowering artillery, General Burrows may have tried to retire his men, only to find himself charged by large bodies of cavalry. * * * It would seem to us that a General should be sent to Kanhahar quite as much as reinforcements. Why General Primrose did not withdraw General Burrows to within supporting distance after the mutiny of July 14th, is a matter impossible of explanation.

THE *Indian Mirror* (the chief exponent of native public opinion in Bengal).—The Government of India deserve the utmost credit for the vigour and promptitude with which they have taken measures for meeting and repairing the disaster at Kandahar. But we unfeignedly hope that, while they will be more than justified in inflicting condign punishment on Ayub Khan and his force for re-opening the war, they will be cautious not to involve the Afghan nation in the consequences of an act, attributable, so far as has yet been ascertained, to the ambition of a single Afghan Sirdar and the tribes who have supported him in his attempt to derange the measures now in progress for the pacification of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the British forces from that country.

THE *Statesman*.—The destruction of General Burrows' force, and the shutting up of General Primrose in Kandahar, have opened a new act in the drama of the Afghan war, which is now passing into what may prove its most difficult, most costly, and most momentous stage. All thought of evacuating the country must now be flung aside; we doubt if it would be wise even to evacuate Kabul. It is useless to deplore the misfortune that has befallen us: it can do little good at present to point out that we owe it to our own blindness and over-confidence. If Ayub Khan can take Kandahar and will offer us resistance there, we may crush him and close the war without going farther; but if, as is perhaps more probable, he retires before us towards Herat, we shall have to gather up all our strength and follow him even thither.

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 2.

CANNANORE, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. Fall of rain 26 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 77·5; barometer 29·874. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather fair and cloudy; wind W. S. W.; thermometer 80, 80-25; barometer 29·97, 29·96.

TUTICORIN, 4-5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W; thermometer 92; barometer 29·83.

VENGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 47 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	39	51	41	98	35	30	37	21
Aug. 1 Sunday	0	13	....		....		....	
2 Monday	....		0	7	0	10	0	4
Total	40	1	42	3	35	40	38	25
Total Fall, Aug. 2, 1879	38	3	39	85	....		41	93

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending 23rd July:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 23rd July 1880.		Quantity fallen up to 6 p. m. on week ending Friday, 30th July 1880.		Total.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur	25	70	...	72	26	42
Sohagpur	17	42	2	0	19	42
Rawar	3	53	...	7	3	60
Nimbora	6	87	...	29	7	16
Nargaon	4	34	...	85	5	19
Warrengaon	2	49	...	...	2	49
Bhadli	4	12	...	21	4	33
Julgaon	6	25½	...	20	6	45½
Sirsoli	5	76	...	33	6	9
Mhaswad	8	0	...	10	8	10
Mahedi	7	97½	...	25	7	93½
Pachora	5	34	...	13	5	47
Kusgaon	3	50	...	10	3	60
Chalisgaon	4	29	...	...	4	29
Naidongri	5	87	...	...	5	87
Nandgaon	3	94	...	6	4	0
Manmad	4	30	...	5	4	35
Lasalgaon	8	64	...	16	8	80
Nasik	9	43	...	18	9	61
Dindori	7	32	...	31	7	63
Ghoti	41	36	4	4	45	40
Lanasali	33	78	4	0	37	78
Talegaon	21	51	...	63	22	44
Dhond	2	33	...	9	2	92
Dookrad	3	70	...	8	3	78
Pomalwari	3	12	...	11	3	23
Jehur	3	74	...	63	4	37
Keim	2	13	...	57	2	70
Bazul	9	10	...	...	9	10
Madha	7	87	1	71	9	28
Mohol	7	11	...	99	8	10
Hudgi	10	21	2	69	12	90

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE. TO 30TH JULY 1880.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

Date.	Panju.		Vaitarna.		Palghur.		Gholwad.		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previous...	43	96	49	92	53	11	34	64	45	74	19	63
July 27	0	7	0	10	0	31	0	13	0	19	0	0
28	0	0	0	7	0	11	0	0	0	17	0	0
29	0	10	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
30	0	26	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total.	44	33	50	19	53	64	34	82	49	13	19	63

Date.	Pali.		Baroda.		Mehmudabad.		Ahmedabad.		Viramgam.		Kharagora.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.

and possibly oaths in particular, for, after giving this pledge of his veracity, he proceeded to inform the court that his name was—Stewart!—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.—H. G. the Duke of Buckingham has returned to Madras from Bellary on Friday evening.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE.—A remarkable petition has been presented to the Duke of Buckingham complaining of injuries and oppression to which, it is alleged, the people of Mangalore and its immediate neighbourhood have been subjected by the Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. B C. Leggatt. The petition is presented by K. Venkatesha Saantog, a merchant residing in Mangalore, who implores His Grace to appoint a commission to investigate the charge brought against Mr. Leggatt, namely, of a corrupt and malicious use of official power as Magistrate. The petition states that when Mr. Leggatt took up his present appointment he was deeply involved in debt, and that soon after his arrival in Mangalore he began to borrow money by executing promissory notes and by issuing cheques in favor of his own subordinate servants and others residing in the neighbourhood. In many instances his cheques were dishonoured, and being unable to raise any more loans he induced parties concerned in cases before him to lend him money which has never been repaid. Mr. Leggatt, it is alleged, has been guilty of corruption, not only as a Magistrate, but also in his other capacities as Deputy Collector and District Registrar. He is accused of having allowed his agent, when in charge of the Customs Deparment, to smuggle salt to the detriment of the Government revenue. After enumerating several other cases, in which the petitioner asserts Mr. Leggatt abused his powers as a Magistrate, &c., for the purpose of raising money, the petitioner begs of the Duke of Buckingham "either to suspend from office the said Mr. B. C. Leggatt, if Government is disposed to appoint a commission under Act 37 of 1850, and undertake the prosecution, in which case the petitioner will assist the prosecution by affording every information, or if, for any reason, Government is not disposed to sanction such a step, to transfer the said Mr. B.C Leggatt to some other district and save the people of Canara from further oppression and confer a lasting boon upon that country." The petition is dated the 31st March.

THE DOCTOR OF NEGAPATAM.—WE learn that the order lately issued ordering the transfer of the Civil Surgeon from Negapatam to Tranquebar, and of a warrant officer from Tranquebar to Negapatam, is causing much concern in the latter place. Memorials signed by some thousands of natives, as well as by the European and Eurasian residents, have, we learn, been submitted to the Government. There is no comparison between the relative importance of Negapatam and Tranquebar, and the transfer would never have been sanctioned, had Government obtained the opinion through the Collector, of the Protector of Emigrants and Port Officer, as to whether a warrant officer was capable of dealing with the port and emigration duties at Negapatam? Negapatam has a native population of 48,000, with about 600 Europeans and Eurassans; is the headquarters of the South Indian Railway, and the port of emigration for Penang, &c. On the other hand, Tranquebar has only 5,000 inhabitants, a Sessions Judge, and half-a-dozen old ladies. The local medical officer was transferred to Negapatam, about the year 1874, and since then the health of the town of Tranquebar, and the supervision of the Jail, have been entrusted to a warrant officer. Matters would have remained so had it not been for a gentleman of a social turn of mind and musical tastes, who lately acted as Sessions Judge, and was naturally anxious to secure a cheery companion and noted musician. That all the district offic-rs should be located at his headquarters to enliven his solitude with music and humour, was no doubt regarded by this gentleman in the light of a public necessity, but we doubt whether a non-musical and non-whist playing public will regard the matter in exactly the same light.—*Madras Mail.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WEATHER AND PROSPECTS.—The summary of the crops and weather report of the N. W. P. for the week ended 28th July states:—Rain has continued to fall generally throughout the provinces, but rather too heavily in Gorakhpur, where agricultural operations have been stopped in consequence, and where a break is needed. Otherwise operations progress satisfactorily and general prospects are good. Prices rising in one or two places, but on the whole steady. Cholera is severe in the Allahabad city, but has decreased elsewhere. The general health continues good.

RIFLES AND THEIR USES.

(Englishman.)

THE Martini-Henry, which is now the national arm, is such an admirably accurate weapon that it is a pity it should be so coarsely sighted.

The present fore sight, which combines the office of a stud for the bayonet, and a sight for the rifle, is a substantial, but rude, device, and could easily be improved without sacrificing the efficiency of the weapon by making it too delicate to place in the hands of soldiers. In the barleycorn or ridge of the fore sight exist the elements of serious error, corresponding to a difference in elevation for 25 or 50 yards, according to whether the rifleman takes a fine or full sight at a given distance with the bar of the hind sight at proper elevation. To give an illustration:—A soldier firing at a target at 500 yards makes a bull's eye with his first short by using a half sight with the slide of the hind sight up to the line giving the elevation at 500 yards. In the next shot he happens to take rather less of the barleycorn than half, and the result is that he hits the lower edge of the target straight below the bull's eye. The vertical height of the barleycorn is itself equal to the elevation required for a hundred yards, and its half or quarter, of course, equals the elevation for 50 or 25, which would practically make all the difference between hitting a man in the breast or sending the projectile between his legs. Considering that the elevation of the rifle is normally attained by alterations effected in the hind sight, it would be preferable to have an unvarying and fixed object for the fore sight, and this could easily be done by converting the barleycorn into a coarse "bead." Now that the weapon is fitted with a muzzle and sight protector, the objections that existed against altering the sight in the Enfield rifle should no longer be allowed to have weight. It by no means follows that the rifle would become too delicate to place in the hands of an ignorant soldier, for, firstly, we should not have ignorant soldiers, and, secondly, the rifle is already a delicate weapon requiring the greatest care.

We have known of an instance in which two volunteers spoilt a rifle by carrying a black buck slung on it between them, and it is stated that a rifle has been bent by carrying a pair of ammunition boots slung from the muzzle. It remains to be seen how the barrel will behave when used as a pike with a bayonet at the end of it, and, perhaps, some of our officers in Afghanistan may possess some experience on the subject. It appears to us that if a man in delivering a bayonet thrust, attempted to give the much talked of twist, and, in so doing, exposed his rifle to the least side wrench, he would ruin the shooting qualities of the arm for ever after.

It is true that some ingenious inventor, who is probably more familiar with a rifle on a rack than on a range, has proposed a combination of a spade and a bayonet! This hideous looking weapon is intended to be used on the muzzle of a rifle in rapidly throwing up a small earthwork behind which the soldier might lie in safety. It has also been very wisely argued than the wound inflicted by its shovel like blade would cut an antagonist in halves. We are far from disposed to underrate the value of earthworks, rifle pits and such other defences, but we believe that they could be made far better by spades which are spades.

We, English, are given to pluming ourselves on our adaptability, but the fact is that, in matters of military reform, we are, perhaps, the most obstinately conservative people on the face of the earth. In the matter of rifle practice we deliberately place a premium on bad shooting by insisting on a minimum pull off of 7 lbs. for the triggers of our rifles, while the strain required to set off the majority of the weapons in a corp is, on the average, not less than 10 lbs., even after a couple of years' use. Very few people are probably aware that in the Prussian Yager or Rifle Regiments the muskets are fitted with hair triggers.

Our cavalry regiments are, to the best of our belief, not armed with revolvers to the present day, and it is a fact that even all Turkish cavalry regiments are furnished with these weapons. The service revolver (Adam's patent) is unnecessarily heavy, and has such a high trajectory as to be nearly useless for snap shooting. British revolvers are unnecessary powerful, being in fact pocket rifles. Great range, which is always associated with a high trajectory, is precisely what is not wanted in a pistol. What is wanted is lightness, rapidity of fire, flatness of trajectory, and striking power. The revolver that is to combine these excellencies has yet to be invented. We are, perhaps, growing careless of military reform as we grow wealthy, and the warnings of the young General, who so frankly told us so the other day, have not come at all too soon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th ultimo.

Read letter to the Port Officer, dated 19th July, enquiring what action he would recommend the Trustees to take with reference to the manner in which Mr. Thorburn berthed the s.s. Petriana in Prince's Dock. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th July, stating that he only attributes blame to Mr. Thorburn for not adhering to his own opinion with regard to running out a line from the starboard quarter of the vessel. Considering Mr. Thorburn's character for carefulness during a long service, he is of opinion that a caution will meet the case. Resolution.—The Trustees agree with the Port Officer that Mr. Thorburn should be cautioned.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 8th July, reporting that the s. s. Stanmore, while berthing docked on 7th instant, ran into the coping of the wing wall north entrance, and that it will cost Rs. 90 to repair the damage done to the wall. Read report by Port Officer, dated 14th July, describing the circumstances under which the accident happened, and stating that the vessel was in the charge of Mr. Avent, and that no damage was done to it. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The wall should be repaired and the cost charged to revenue.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 21st July, stating that he is unable to sanction the erection of the proposed coffee and reading room by the Young Men's Christian Association within dock limits, but that there will be no objection to the assignment of a site for the purpose adjoining dock limits with an entrance from the dock which could be kept under special supervision. Resolution.—The chairman to suggest a plan at next meeting which will carry out the views of the Collector of Customs.

Read letter from the Acting Resident Engineer, dated 23rd July, reporting that, on the morning of that day, a large iron rack at the entrance which was being taken to pieces fell through the props that supported it, having been removed, and that it killed four men and injured two others. He states that when the matter has been enquired into more fully he will again report. Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following motion, of which due notice had been given, was proposed by Mr. Mathew:—That the temporary wooden fence between the Apollo Bunder Road and the Wellington Reclamation be removed, as also the temporary sheds and tents on the Reclamation so as to get rid of unsightly and unprofitable erections at the entrance of Bombay, pending the occupation of the space for some useful purpose.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 27th July, reporting that the monthly rent obtained from the buildings on Wellington Reclamation amounts to Rs. 83-13-3, and that from the tents Rs. 360 per annum, is received. Resolution.—Consideration postponed until next meeting when Mr. Mathew will be prepared to state the precise buildings, which he desires to have removed.

Read letters from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 31st May and 15th July, enquiring on what terms the Trustees will grant a site for a market on the Gun Carriage Reclamation at Colaba. Read memo. by Acting Traffic Manager, dated 24th July, stating that Re. 1 per square yard per annum would be a fair rent to charge for the ground. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The Municipality should be informed that, provided they obtain the consent of the Gun Carriage Department, of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and of the Customs Department, the Trustees will be prepared to surrender their rights over the land for a rupee per square yard per annum; subject to a notice to quit, which can be hereafter arranged.

Read letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 20th July, asking permission, as a temporary measure, to stack metal on the plot of ground at Mody Bay, nearest to the Mint. Read memo. by Acting Traffic Manager, dated 24th July, recommending that Re. 1 per square yard per annum be charged for the use of the land. Resolution.—On condition that an area of not less than 5,000 square yards be occupied, the land may be let to the Municipality at a rent of 4 annas per square yard per annum, subject to 3 months' notice on either side.

Read Government Resolution No. 1,863, dated 20th July, intimating, in reply to a further reference made by the Municipality, that Government considers that the width of road and crossing at Wadi Bunder already sanctioned are sufficient to accommodate the traffic, and that traffic must be passed over the railway lines under control. Government further remark that a level crossing is a make-shift, and that if the traffic cannot be accommodated by a 30 feet road it is too great for a level crossing. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, dated 28th July, stating that Messrs. Graham and Company ask that 1,700 or 1,800 iron pipes be forwarded from Musjid siding. The General Traffic Manager states that the railway company are willing to forward waggons to Musjid siding, provided they can do so without charge. Resolution.—No charge should be made for the use of the sidings in the instance in question.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 427, dated 22nd July, approving of the changes proposed by the Trustees to be made in their establishment consequent on the death of Mr. Syan, Traffic Manager.

Statement of towa duty collected at the bunders during June. It amounts to Rs. 37,850 against Rs. 31,698 in June 1879.

Pilotage statement week to 27th July—

19	Vessels	piloted into	harbour.
20	,,	,, out of	,,
12	,,	transported	
2	,,	attended to	

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock during 27th July—

5	Vessels	entered.
4	,,	left.
4	,,	remaining in Dock.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langnor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, acne, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s 6d; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, and must be named on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the original colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair will without such, is complete. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury.]
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dy-pepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.
Prepared by Jas. Korke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The atentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers,
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.
IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.
For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE.
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCO and GERMANY, as WELL AS on the OTHER AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES by the BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE for COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	.....	4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,,	.....	5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, ,, PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed.....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Rs. 26
CHAMPAGNES—Rumart Pere et fils, established 1729—	
Green Seal.....Magnums...	98
Do.....Qts,	50
Do.....Pts,	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Fortor and Co.....Qts,	5-6
Do, do, do.....Pts,	3-6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal.....Qts,	28
Vino Puro, White Seal.....Pts,	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Cowrch Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts. Rs.	36 4
Cabinet India, extra dry	,, ,,	42 0

SHERRY.
FROM MESSRS. REIN AND CO., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts Rs.	16 8
Do. do. 1876	,, ,,	17 8
Do. do. 1872	,, ,,	20 0
Do. do. 1869	,, ,,	21 0
Montilla Sherry	,, ,,	21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	,, ,,	19 0
Do. do. 1871	,, ,,	20 0
Muscatel, 1878	,, ,,	19 0
Do. 1876	,, ,,	20 0
Maddra 1875	,, ,,	18 0
Do. 1871	,, ,,	20 0

BURGUNDY.
FROM A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS.
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine.....per doz. quarts. Rs. 10 0
CLARET.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Per doz. quarts Rs.	10 0
St. Estephe	,, ,,	11 0
Haut Canon	,, ,,	13 8
Margaux	,, ,,	15 0
Chateau Larose	,, ,,	25 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, ,,	36 0
,, Lafite	,, ,,	44 0

WHITE WINES.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts Rs.	18 0
Chateau Yquem	,, ,,	45 0

BITTER.
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner.....Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0
BRANDY.
FROM MESSRS. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechado statue and star * Per doz. quarts. Rs: 24 0
For Without such, at Simple reduction.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.
COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	Per doz. quarts Rs.	23 8
Gold ,,	,, ,,	29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM.
Best select quality.....Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6
TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.
SIGG-SULZER & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and or single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.
PRICE—Rs. 5 ; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*
COMPRISING:
SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April, 1879.
THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act,
THE OPIUM ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
THE SALT ACT, 1877.
THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.
THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.
THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873
THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.
May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]
NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office
The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.
The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.
THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VESTAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN.
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.
New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

WAR!!!
O H WORLD
O H MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME.
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in raiment in which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every State, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the defenceless child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but unerring reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the cause of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED!
FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, see
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or loom, or the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878
ANY EMERGENCY.
IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.
"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S. E., by J. C. ENO'S patent.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETER